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The brother of the case No. 1, referred to as suffering with leprosy, has been reported to the superior board of health in order to be conveyed to San Lazaro Hospital. Case No. 2 has already been transferred, while case No. 1, being a prisoner, is still, pending some judiciary proceedings, to be also transferred to that institution.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, February 20, as follows:

Plague.

British India.—During the week ended January 23 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,017 cases of plague and 6,929 deaths, of which 230 cases (195 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 9 cases (8 deaths) in Karachi, 9 cases (9 deaths) in Broach, and 11 cases (11 deaths) in Jodia.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the week ended January 16, two cases of plague were registered in Port Elizabeth. Plague-infected rats continue to be found in Port Elizabeth, Knysna, and East London.

Brazil.—In the middle of January several cases of plague were reported at Pindamonhangaba, a town on the main line between San Paulo and Rio Janeiro; great mortality among the rats of that place has also been noticed.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the three weeks from December 20 last year to January 9 this year, 40 persons died of cholera and 48 persons died of the plague.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended February 6 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.4 per thousand of the population, this being, however, lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.1. In spite of this increase, however, more than two-thirds of the large German cities showed less favorable figures than Berlin, the death rate of the following places being considerably higher than that of this city, viz., Hamburg, Dresden, Hanover, Dusseldorf, Rixdorf (with 16.7), Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The following towns, on the other hand, had a lower death rate than that of Berlin, namely: Charlottenburg (with 11 per thousand), Schöneberg (with 14.3), Leipzig, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe. The rate of mortality among infants rose from 3.2 per year per thousand to 4.2, being considerably lower than the Munich rate, though higher than the Hamburg figure. There was no important change in connection with acute intestinal diseases, which caused 30 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs, however, showed an increase, claiming 74 victims, including 11 persons who succumbed to influenza. Further-